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1877.

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THE MAN AND THE BEAST.

A STRANGE STORY.

Mr. Lovell (says Max Adeler) sends the following narrative to us for publication. We do not vouch for its truth, but Mr Lovell's address will be furnished to any reader who wishes to put him under oath.

Last summer I bought a horse. He was warranted sound and kind in harness, but I discovered that it was a very poor kind. He had an irresistible propensity to balk. He seemed to be impressed with a conviction that nature had put his hind legs in front, and that he could see with his tail, and whenever I attempted to start him he always proceeded stern foremost, until I whipped him savagely, and then he would go in a proper manner, but suddenly, and with the air of a horse who had a conviction that there was a lunatic in the carriage who didn't know what he was about.

One day, we while were coming down the street the theory became so strong that he suddenly stopped and backed the carriage through the plate-glass window of Mackey's drug store.

After that I always hitched him up with his head toward the carriage, and then he seemed to feel better contented, only sometimes he became too sociable, and used to put his head over the dasher and try to chew my legs or to eat up the lap-cover.

Besides, the peculiar arrangement of the animal excited unpleasant remarks when I drove out, and when I wanted to stop, and would hitch him by the tail to a post, he had a very disagreeable way of reaching out with his hind legs, and sweeping the side-walks whenever he saw anybody that he felt as if he would like to kick.

He was not much of a saddle-horse; not that he would attempt to throw his rider, but whenever a saddle was put on him it made his back itch, and he would always insist upon rubbing it against the first tree, or fence, or corner of a house that he came to, and if he could bark the rider's leg he seemed to be better contented.

The last time I rode him was upon the day of Aleck Bunger's wedding. I had on my best suit, and on the way to the festival there was a creek to be forded. When the horse got into the middle of it, he took a drink, and then looked around at the scenery. Then he took another drink, and gazed again at the prospect. Then he suddenly felt tired, and lay down in the water. By the time he was sufficiently rested, I was ready to go home.

The next day he was taken sick. My hired man said it was the epizooty, and he mixed him up some turpentine in a bucket of warm feed. That night the horse had spasms, and kicked four of the best boards out of the side of the stable.

Jones said that horse hadn't the epizooty, but the botts, and that the turpentine ought to have been rubbed on the outside of him, instead of going into the stomach. So we rubbed him with turpentine, and the next morning he hadn't a hair on his body.

Col. Smith told me that if I wanted to know what really ailed that horse he would tell me. It was the glanders, and if he wasn't dead he would die.

So the Colonel bled him for me. We took away a tubful, and the horse thinned down so that his ribs looked as if he had swallowed a hoop-skirt. It made him hungry, too, for that night he ate the feed-box, a breaching-strap and two trace chains.

Then I sent for a horse doctor, and he said there was nothing the matter with the horse but heaves, and he left some medicine "to patch up his wind."

The result was the horse coughed for two days as if he had gone into galloping consumption, and between two of the coughs he kicked the hired man through the partition, and bit our black-and-tan terrier in half.

I thought perhaps a little exercise might improve his health, so I drove him one day, and he proceeded in such a peculiar manner that I was afraid he might suddenly come apart and fall to pieces.

When we reached the top of White House Hill, which is very steep by the road, he stopped, gave sort of a shudder, coughed a couple of times, kicked a fly off his near shoulder with his hind leg, and then laid down and calmly rolled over the bank.

I got out of the carriage before he fell, and I watched him pitch clear down to the valley beneath, with the vehicle dragging after him. When we got to him he was dead, and the man at the farm-house close by said he had the blind staggers.

I sold him for eight dollars to a man who wanted to make him up into knife-handles, suspender-buttons, and glue; and since then, when we have wanted to take a ride, we have walked. The next time I attempt to buy a horse I will get a mule.

When you see a man about to tackle a buzz saw always bet on the saw.

HAYWOOD W. GUION, ESQ; AND HABEAS CORPUS.

[From the Charlotte Democrat, 13th.]

Editor Democrat: While listening to the splendid apostrophe of Judge Fowle on the Hon. George W. Brooks for his noble discharge of judicial duty in rescuing the Kirk prisoners from the despotic grasp of cruel conspirators, my mind ran hurriedly over the exciting scenes of that memorable period, and paused to pay homage to one whose name has never been publicly connected with those events, but who really deserves the credit for that great deliverance. I refer to Haywood W. Guion, Esq; late of Charlotte, N. C.

The facts are these: that after every argument and every appeal to the Supreme Court Judges of North Carolina had failed, and they had formally announced their "judicial exhaustion," and all hope had fled and no further expedient could be suggested by the numerous distinguished counsel who were employed by the Kirk prisoners, and when they were only awaiting the organization of the court martial which was to hurry the citizens of Caswell to an ignominious death, Mr. Guion arrived in Raleigh on other business, but was soon called into consultation and asked if he could suggest any further proceeding which might promise success. After reflecting a moment his face lighted with a smile and replied that the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution provided "That no State should deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law;" and that the civil rights bill was passed to enforce this provision.

Judge Battle said the effect was electrical, and every one began to hunt for the civil rights bill, and there they found the ample and complete remedy in the statute for the writ of habeas corpus to be issued by a Federal Judge whenever any prisoner alleged he was imprisoned without "due process of law." The petitions was hastily prepared, presented to Judge Brooks and the writs issued which resulted in the release of the prisoners.

These facts are known to but few gentlemen of the profession. Judge Battle, who was one of the original counsel for the Kirk prisoners, will confirm the statement made in this article.

I could but wish that Judge Fowle, who paid such a glowing tribute to Judge Brooks, could have known these facts, that he might link the name of Haywood W. Guion with this grand struggle for human liberty and constitutional freedom.

I will add for the information of those who did not know Mr. Guion personally, that he was a learned man in his profession and but very few men in North Carolina were his equal, and none superior, as a constitutional lawyer. Guion's suggestion and Brooks' courage arrested one of the most diabolical political crimes that corruption and cruelty had ever prepared for a free people, and began the political revolution which destroyed the power of Radicalism in the State.

D. S.

A DISASTROUS YOUNG WOMAN.

[From the Indianapolis Sentinel.]

As an instance of what hot temper and rash action can accomplish to ruin a life, an affair that occurred at Sharon, Pennsylvania, on the 5th is one of the best illustrations. A young lady—Miss Kate McGillvery—was out driving alone, and when on State street she desired to get ahead of a wagon. She called out to the driver to turn aside so that she could pass. He was deaf, infirm old man named Bell, and at first did not hear what she said, but after a second or third call did as requested. Misunderstanding Mr. Bell's delay, the young lady on her arrival at home told her father that the old man had tried to frighten her horse. Mr. McGillvery is very impetuous, and this made him so angry that he started down to find Mr. Bell. He met him in front of a store, and without warning knocked him through the window, cutting his head badly though not seriously. Mr. Bell was removed to his residence, and his son Richard was so maddened by his father's condition that he determined to punish his assailant. He found him in front of the very store where the first assault had been made, and picking up a two-pound weight he hurled it at Mr. McGillvery's head fracturing the skull. The wounded man died in a few hours. Miss Kate, the cause of all the trouble, has lost her reason and is now a raving maniac.

An American lady coming from Canada assured the customs officer that she had nothing but wearing apparel in her trunk; but he went to the bottom of the article and found a dozen bottles of brandy stowed away. "Madam," demanded he, sternly, "do you call these wearing apparel?" "Yes," the lady demurely replied: "they are my husband's "night-caps."

Men who are bound to make their mark—those that can't write.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Circular Letter to the Physicians of North Carolina.

The following circular letter has been addressed to the Physicians of the various counties on an important public matter:

BOARD OF HEALTH OF NORTH CAROLINA

WILMINGTON, N. C; July 16th, 77.

I respectfully call your attention to the Act of General Assembly which provides for the organization of Boards of Health in each County in North Carolina. It will be seen that it is necessary first to organize a County Medical Association in accordance with the Constitution of the State Medical Society, and having fulfilled this requirement your Association can be constituted a County Board of Health.

These auxiliary organizations are absolutely necessary to carry out the work outlined by the Act of Assembly, and the State Board relies with confidence upon their aid in this the beginning of State Medicine in North Carolina.

Blanks will be furnished in due course, with an alphabetical list of diseases, by months, to secure through the Secretary of your County Board of Health a transcript of his record of the deaths occurring in your County.

Special circulars, from time to time will be sent out, asking for detailed statements of such questions about epidemics, endemics and the sanitary condition of your County, as will enable the Board to make their report to the Governor.

In addition to this, the Board will be pleased to receive reports upon any matter regarding the public conditions of health, the invasion of epidemics, the sources of drinking water, and any other matters which may seem to them worthy of note, and for which due acknowledgment will be made to the authors.

The work which devolves upon the State Board, because of insufficient means and limited powers grated by the General Assembly, can be greatly lessened by the aid which can so easily be given, by each physician in the State devoting the few hours' work necessary to procure the information desired. With this aid State Medicine will establish itself as a part of the necessary machinery of our State governments, and command the respect and gratitude of the public; without this aid failure is sure to come upon us. Let no physician think his information too commonplace; the Board is not in search of wonders and abnormalities, but only for that information which will enable them to mark out the geographical distribution of disease, and as far as possible make such a report as will inform the world about the sanitary condition of North Carolina; but more especially to be able to point out to her citizens the best methods of preventing disease.

THOMAS F. WOOD, M. D;
Secretary.

Please correspond with the Secretary without delay.

NATURALNESS OF FORREST'S ACTING.

James Oates, the life-long, devoted friend of Forrest, gave Mr. Alger the following anecdote as evidence of the great naturalness of the tragedian's acting:

I was visiting my friend in Philadelphia, and went to the theatre to see his *Virginius*. He had said to me at sunset, 'I feel like acting this part to-night better than I ever did before,' and accordingly I was full of expectation. Surely enough: never before in his life had I seen him so intensely grand. His touching and sublime pathos made not only women, but sturdy men weep audibly. As for myself, I cried like a baby. I observed sitting in the pit, near the stage, a fine looking old gentleman, with hair as white as snow, who seemed entirely absorbed in the play—so much so that the attention of Forrest was drawn to him, and in some of the most moving scenes he appeared acting directly towards him. In the part where the desperate father kills his daughter, the acting was so vivid and real that many ladies, sobbing aloud, buried their faces in their handkerchiefs and groaned. The old gentleman above alluded to said in a distinct tone, "My God! he has killed her!" Afterwards, when *Virginius*, having lost his reason, came upon the stage and says, with a distraught air, "Where is my daughter?" utterly abandoned and lost in the action, the old man rose from his seat, and, looking the player earnestly in the face, while the tears were streaming from his eyes, said: 'Good God! sir! don't you know that you killed her?' After the play Forrest told me that, when he saw how deeply affected the old gentleman was, he came very near breaking down himself. He esteemed it one of the greatest tributes ever paid him—one that he valued more than the most boisterous applause of a whole audience.

Tender memories—recollection of a sore boil.

Government bonds—a pair of handcuffs.

SOUTHERN FIELD SPORTS.

From the Southern Sportsman.

* * * * * * *

I am glad to see your paper devoting a part of its space to game protection. If you will allow me, I would suggest that through your columns you advocate that a law be passed in our Southern States prohibiting the export of game killed in the State out of the limits, and also forbidding a non-resident of a State to kill game in its dominion. Virginia had a law, allowing only her citizens to kill certain game, a few years ago, and I presume she has it yet. It has become necessary that all the Southern States should pass a law not allowing those who are non-residents to hunt, shoot or fish; for sportsmen from the North have been in the habit recently of coming to our country, killing game, and then shipping it back to the North. These men are really no better than so many market hunters, and the injury they do to our game is only less than that done by the negroes. This evil has not yet reached the Gulf States but it has been very bad the last few years in the Atlantic States, especially in North Carolina, where, not content with killing game, for Northern Markets, they exported hundreds, yes thousands of *live* partridges. I'm glad to say that this has been put a stop to, by the law of North Carolina. In several of our States a similar law has been passed but we want it in every one of our Southern States.

A BENEVOLENT PHYSICIAN.

Dr. George Craighead, of Virginia, was a bachelor, practiced medicine most assiduously and successfully for twenty-five years and seldom made a charge against a patient. He said that he desired a bare support. When he was in need of any article of dress, he would say to one, whose family he had been attending, I am about to purchase a coat, a hat, or other article of dress, as the case might be, and I want you to call at such a store and pay for it. He received from such of his patients as were able and willing to compensate him for his services such sums as they voluntarily tendered to him, which he spent in supplying the wants of the poor free negro, from whom he knew that he would never receive a dime, as he would to the wealthiest person in the land.

When attending on slaves who were not furnished with sufficient bedding, or other necessary articles, he purchased what was needed for their comfort, and had it charged to their owners. In the case of free negroes and poor white persons, he supplied them at his own cost.

When, and where since the days of our Saviour, has there been another man like him?—Statesville *American*.

A CLERGYMAN'S JOKE.

A clergyman, a widower, residing in one of our Vermont rural towns, recently created a first-class sensation in his household, which consisted of several grown up daughters. The reverend gentleman was absent from home for a number of days, visiting in an adjoining town. The daughter received a letter from their father which stated he had 'married a widow with six sprightly children,' and that he might be expected home at a certain time. The effect of that news was a great shock to the happy family. The girls, noted for their meekness and amiable temperaments, seemed another set of beings; there was weeping and wailing and tearing of hair, and all manner of naughty things said. The tidy home was neglected, and when the day of arrival came the house was anything but inviting. At last the Rev. Mr. —— came, but he was alone. He greeted his daughters as usual, and as he viewed the neglected parlors there was a merry twinkle in his eye. The daughters were nervous and evidently anxious. At last the eldest mustered courage, and asked,

'Where is mother?'

'In Heaven,' says the good man.

'But where is the widow with six children, which you wrote you had married?'

'Why, I married her to another man, my dears.'

It is said to have been amusing to see those seven girls set things to rights.

A BROOKLYN BRUTE.—Late on Saturday night Andrew Barnhill returned to his home in Brooklyn, N. Y; and began, as was his constant habit, to abuse his wife. The inhuman brute knocked his wife down and kicked her. When she tried to make her escape he locked her in. She struggled to defend herself, but he beat her until she was almost unconscious, and then dragging her to the window threw her out. Barnhill's oldest daughter, eleven years of age, tried to defend her mother, but was knocked down by her father. Mrs Barnhill was taken to the hospital, and it was supposed that she was fatally injured. Her husband made a desperate resistance, but was overpowered and locked up. It was found out that the unfortunate woman had no bones broken, but her limbs appeared to be paralyzed.

The papers relate an anecdote of a beautiful young lady, who had become blind, having recovered her sight after marriage. It is no uncommon thing for people's eyes to be opened after matrimony.

MAXIMS FOR YOUNG MEN.

Never gamble.
Never be idle.
Make few promises.
Always speak the truth.
Keep good company or none.
Live up to your engagement.
Drink no intoxicating liquors.
Never speak lightly of religion.
Be just before you are generous.
Good character is above all things else.
Never borrow if it is possible to avoid it.
Never listen to idle and loose conversation.
Keep yourself innocent if you would be happy.
Make no haste to be rich if you would prosper.
Ever live (misfortune excepted) within your income.
Never run in debt unless you see a way to get out again.
Save when you are young and spend when you are old.
When you speak to any person look him in the face.
Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue.
Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts.
When you retire to bed think over what you have done during the day.

SKINS AS CURRENCY.

Seeing in a Raleigh paper that lager beer checks are receivable in that city for anything but taxes, we are reminded of what a friend of ours tells of what he saw in a certain county in the Western part of the State. He stepped into a little log bar-room to get a drink, and while there a rough looking mountaineer came in, called for a drink and gulped it down. He then reached under his coat, pulled out a rabbit skin, threw it across the counter and left. Presently another came in and called for a drink. It was given to him and he pulled out a coon skin and laid it on the counter, the bar-keeper gave him two rabbit skins in change and he went off. It was not long before a third customer came in; he got his drink and presented a fox skin, and was given a rabbit skin and a coon skin in change. But by and by when a fellow sauntered in with a bear skin on his arm, the proprietor met him half way across the room, clasped his hand and held on to it, exclaiming: 'Take what you want, Bill; take whatever you want! I can't change it; I can't change it to save my life!'—*Charlotte Observer*.

A TIN CLAD CATFISH.—A boy, while fishing in Lake Butte des Morte the other day, felt a nibble, and, drawing his hook toward the shore, observed a half gallon fruit can trailing on the bottom. Having secured the vessel, he was greatly surprised to find that a large catfish had taken up his abode therein and remained until his increased dimensions didn't admit of egress. He had evidently flopped around in his tin parlor until a hole was made in the rusteaten bottom, through which his tail protruded. In this condition the catfish had power to navigate from one place to another, and must have been regarded by his aburian neighbors as a kind of ironclad monitor.—*Menasha (Wis.) Press*.

RUBBISH.

Myriads of insects and spores of mold and injurious fungi gather in the rubbish of the farm. Burn everything of the kind. Potato tops harbor the spores of the potato disease; straw, corn, fodder and stubs chinch bugs; chips, bark, weeds and all such waste furnish hiding places for grubs, beetles, etc. As preventive measures none are more effective than general neatness and cleanliness everywhere about the farm.

SWIMMING A HORSE.

When swimming a horse never touch the bridle as a horse is easily drowned when checked or otherwise interfered with about the head. Sit well back and guide the horse with the hand gently slapping him on either side as may be required; thus a horse will swim a mile or more with a full grown man upon his back, and suffer but little. A few encouraging words gently spoken will give the horse confidence to perform the labor required of him.

Ancient Greece—old tallow.

To raise the wind—buy a fan.

A moral essay—a boy trying to be good.

Two acquaintances meeting on a wet day, one greeted the other with: Beautiful rain this. Fetching things out of the ground. Second friend, disconsolately: 'Hope not, sir, hope not; got two wives there sir.'

'It seems to me,' said a customer to his barber, 'that in these hard times you ought to put down your price for shaving.' 'Can't do it,' replied the barber. Now-a-days everybody wears such a long face that we have a great deal more surface to shave over.'

A matronly lady asked one younger in years why she did not require of her companion to teach her the French language. To which interrogation she replied that one tongue was enough for any lady.

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....JULY 25. 1877.

HEALTH STATISTICS.

Our attention is called to the circular letter of Thomas M. Wood, M. D., Secretary of the Board of Health of North Carolina, addressed to the Physicians of the State, and calling for that co-operation requisite to give effect to the Act of the last Legislature, providing for the organization of Boards of Health throughout the State. This is one of the first official steps under the law, and we hope it may meet the prompt attention of the Physicians of Orange and every other county in the State.

Among the many decided evidences of progressive movement in this State, this is not the least significant or important. No people can claim to have passed the bounds of a semi-civilization if it leaves the questions relating to vital statistics undetermined; if it leaves to guess work the effect of those causes which are constantly operating upon the physical well being of the human race. Nature works by undeviating and unalterable laws. To find out those laws is left to the sagacity of man. In older societies, those laws have been investigated and the knowledge obtained applied with marked benefit; as for instance, in the sanitary conditions of crowded populations, where the knowledge obtained has demonstrated violations of the first principles of health, and where by subsequent observance of them, the death rate has been remarkably diminished, it being an admitted fact, that while instances of extreme longevity may not be more frequent than in former times, the average duration of life has been prolonged remarkably within the last two hundred years. This is one of the many instances that might be cited of the results of investigation into the laws of health.

The geographical and climatic peculiarities of North Carolina would make a collection of facts bearing thereon of immense value, if all parts of the State would unite in the plan to obtain such facts. The State presents just such variety of soil and climate as might be expected from a territory one end of which is projected into the tropical waters of the Gulf stream and the other elevated half way up to the limits of perpetual snow. Between these extremes there may be expected not only a great difference in the diseases but different effects of the same, according to their prevalence in the semi-tropical or semi-arctic localities. And it is on these points that medico-statistical information will be valuable to those who have been instructed generally about resources of the State, but who need specific information about its climate.

Our county physicians will have a good opportunity of doing the county a service, by officially authenticating its claims to healthfulness, by showing the character and intensity of prevalent diseases, by showing its immunity from miasmatic influences, by demonstrating its freedom from epidemics, by presenting statistics of the duration of life, and the remarkable exhibitions of hale old age. And in doing this they may be able to fix the wandering purposes of many to whom health is of more import than wealth, and who would find official sanction for coming to dwell among us. This, however, is only a local and narrow view of the subject. We want a scientific seal put upon what is only a general and undefined claim to peculiar climatic excellence, but we have the more liberal expectation of contributing accurate and trustworthy additions to the mass of vital statistics of the State, and this we hope to see obtained through the aid of our physicians.

Read the circular of Dr. Wood which will be found on the first page of this issue. And we hope the Physicians of the County will take steps to meet in Hillsboro at some no distant day for purposes of consultation and action on so interesting a topic.

A formidable strike is in operation as we write on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, and all freight trains are stopped from running by the strikers. As many as seventy three traffic were stopped at Martinsburg, Va., and many elsewhere, the whole traffic of the road being brought to a dead stand. The cause of the strike was a reduction of wages. The strike assumed a riotous and formidable character, defying the State authorities, and treating contemptuously the local military. The authorities of the United States were appealed to by the Governor of West Virginia, and Mr. Hayes responded by a proclamation commanding the dispersion of the rioters, and ordering up to the scene several hundred U. S. troops. No collision has yet taken place; but the strike is general, extending from Martinsburg to Chicago, (the B. and O. Road controlling leased lines to that point,) and force may yet be necessary to protect the company and the public. Passenger trains have not been disturbed.

THE CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION CASE.

Last week the Supreme Court, through Judge Reade, gave its opinion in this case, in which the claim of the Federal authorities to jurisdiction in criminal cases was sustained. As the decision is now well known throughout the State, we shall have little to say on the subject, except, that even the learning of Judge Reade has not taken our belief before expressed in this paper that to the State Courts belongs the exclusive jurisdiction in criminal cases. The "Federal ingredient" imparted, or claimed to be imparted, by the official functions of the parties guilty of the criminal act has the effect to relieve the offenders from liability to any criminal responsibility. This claim on the part of the Federal authorities only derives force from Judge Reade's belief in the "pliteness" and effeteness of the doctrine of State Rights.

When the Judge "went home," he went straight to Abraham's bosom, and left all such sublunary trifles as States Rights, and white man's rights behind him. True, a little farther on in his opinion he tickles one self importance by terming us that States are sovreigns, and that we deal with the United States government as another sovreign on equal footing, and it would be "pusillanimous" to deal with the "servant," while we can reach the sovreign. In other words, we must drop the substance and pursue the shadow; we must let the "servant" go scot free, though that servant be murderer, highway robber or house-burner; while we are permitted, like children, to play at Kings and Queens, and fancy ourselves sovreign in a ridiculous and fruitless trial of strength with our fellow sovreign, the United States government; while in the mean time, the creatures we aim to punish find themselves practically free to repeat their offences, because there is no tribunal authorized to punish them.

Judge Rodman gives a dissenting opinion, and it is one that commends itself to reason. The Judge says, "States must have jurisdiction to try offences against their laws, or they cease to be States. It is a power necessarily inherent in a State. It alone makes a State." And again: "if such be the law, and the States have lost the last remnant of sovreignty, they cannot preserve order within their territories." And such would be the effect of Judge Reade's decision, if it is sustained under the appeal which is made to the United States Supreme Court.

DEATH OF DR. RANSOM.

The Raleigh *News* of the 18th inst. brings the intelligence of the sudden death of this gentleman on the 14th inst. at his home in Tyrrell County, from congestive chill.

Dr. Ransom will be remembered for his conspicuous relations to the Constitutional Convention of 1875, his vote for himself for Speaker breaking the stubborn tie which existed, and giving the Democrats the control of that body. For this act he received the unmeasured censure of the opposite party with whom at some former period he had co-operated, and by whose votes they claimed he held his seat in that body. But we believed Dr. Ransom performed this unusual act in a spirit of self sacrifice, and with the consciousness of the obloquy to which it would expose him; yet with the conviction that there was no other apparent mode of solving so intricate a difficulty. He gained the confidence of his new allies and he lived down the reproaches of his political foes; for his sincerity could not be questioned, and his consistency could not well be challenged.

He was a member of the House during the last session of the Legislature, being returned on the Democratic ticket from Tyrrell. He was a very useful and decidedly active and influential member, ready in debate, fluent and animated in speech, pleasant and courteous to his opponents with whom the ardor of his zeal often brought him in sharp collision. Few men of that House will be recalled with more vividness than him, because in all the discussions into which he entered, there was a wealth of illustration, a vividness of language and a seathing readiness of repartee that commanded through the debate unbroken interest.

He was a native of Virginia, but living in this State for a number of years past. He was in his forty-fifth year.

Blaine, Morton, Ben Wade, perhaps Conkling, may all turn against Hayes. What then? Will it drive Hayes out of the Republican party? By no means. He has an imposing following still. He does not design to murder his party, intentionally. He will divide it, and that fatally. Let the Democrats bide their time and seize their opportunity. Their future, as Mr. Tilden says, is brilliant.

Admiral Constantine Carnaris President of the new Greek Cabinet, is 87 years old. We might say he had been well charged with "Greek Fire."

THE WAR.

It is now admitted on all sides that Russia has failed in her Asiatic campaign. She underrated the numbers of the Turkish troops in the first place, and she undervalued their valor and generalship in the next; as a consequence, her own forces were found on trial to be fewer in number than those opposed to them, and her generals have proved by no means to be the equals of the Turkish commanders. Then again, the Turks have decidedly the advantage of position, holding the passes that command all the lines of advance, or of communication between the different wings of the Russian armies; and defending those passes with skill and courage. The roads are mere bridle paths, and the passes are formidable barriers in themselves without the additional defences of fierce fighters. Most of the battles have taken place among the high mountains of which Ararat is the conspicuous culmination.

At Plevna, where the Turks achieved a decided victory, the mountain passes were 2,400 feet high, and the fighting has actually taken place among the clouds.

The consequence is that the Russians are driven back, and must abandon their Asiatic campaign for this year. But in Europe, there is no doubt of their almost continuous success. The Danube is crossed with comparatively little opposition or loss. Bulgaria, the Turkish principality on the South side of the river, has joined Russia with the enthusiasm of revenge. Roumania, a semi-Turkish province on the north side of the river, has joined the invader against its former master and oppressor. The second, and perhaps most formidable line of defence, the Balkan Mountains, has been crossed by a portion of the Russian troops, and the issue now hangs on the resistance which the Turks seem preparing to make to the further advance towards Adrianople. The telegraphic despatches which will be found in another column may mention the battle now every day imminent.

The most important phase of events is not yet developed—the attitude of the other European powers. It seems to be conceded that Germany will unite with Russia so soon as England or Austria, or both combined, move in aid of the Turks. But England moves slowly, and may not move in the expected direction at all. There is much to strengthen the opinion we expressed several weeks ago, that she will be pacified or neutralized by the allotment of Egypt as her rightful share of the meditated spoliation of the Ottoman Empire. With that, she will have no cause to quarrel with fortune, for she will then amply secure her Indian Empire and she will control the commerce of the East.

POSTAL FACILITIES.

The *News* joins in the cry for increased postal facilities, especially in reference to the country mails.

Off from the rail roads, the people can justly complain that they are not only neglected but ignored. Do they not contribute their equal proportion to the national revenues? Have they not a right to ask for the restoration, at least, of the same number of offices in existence before the war?

We give one illustration. From Hillsboro to Roxboro is twenty four miles. Between here and there there is but one office, that at Hurdle's Mill, fifteen miles from here. Before the war, along the same road, there were in addition Walnut Grove and Paine's old tavern offices—both of these latter discontinued, while the same route is used. It is these discontinuances we complain of, and we ask our Congressmen or Mr. Long or any one who will take the interest of the people to heart, to be up and relieve them of this reproach to their intelligence and this injury to their business.

We would not ask better "Bourbonism" than the Wilmington *Star* of the 19th gives us on the appointments made recently by President Hayes, notably that of Cowgill, one of the Florida returning Board, to the Marshalship of Idaho. If the Raleigh *Observer* or the Hillsboro *Recorder* had ventured to speak so freely, they would have been roundly rapped over the knuckles. But the Star perhaps has purchased immunity by previous praise as lavish as, we think, undeserved. But the Star is coming to the position we predicted some time since it would take when the ardor of its generous championship was abated by finding things as they really were, and rating Mr. Hayes at his proper value; and then it will find the vaunted liberals and the abused bourbons are not so far apart.

Mr. Hayes is tied to his destiny. The fates compel him perhaps to act against his conscience; but the attendant circumstances of his elevation to the presidency will still force him "to make appointments that are simply disgraceful to any country, to any age, and to any administration;" which is exactly what we have looked for and are not disappointed; but which shocks the innocent confidence of the Star with painful surprise.

THE RAIL ROAD RIOTS.

The troubles spoken of elsewhere have reached fearful proportions. We have only room to say that the strike embraces all the great rail lines of the North, extending from Baltimore to St. Louis and Chicago, from Pittsburg to New York, and from New York to Buffalo. The strikers are in formidable force, and resist in the most determined way the resumption of traffic, and the movement of troops to enforce the laws. The President has issued proclamations commanding the peace without regard to State lines. The Governors of six States have called out troops, and the whole Middle States are in condition of actual war.

The sixth Maryland regiment on its way to Martinsburg, W. Va., was set upon by the mob in Baltimore, with stones and fire arms; they fired in return, killing twenty-five and wounding a large number. At Pittsburg there was a fearful collision also. We learn that on Sunday at Martinsburg, the Sheriff of the county was killed, and also Gen. Price, the Commander of the Militia, and at the same time and place fifty or more engines were destroyed. Also, that at Pittsburg, additional fighting had taken place, and a large number of loaded trains were burned. We have no space for farther particulars, as our paper was mostly made up before the latest news was received.

It is said that some of the office holders embraced in the civil service reform order of Mr. Hayes, have determined neither to resign nor obey the order. What will Mr. Keogh do? Mr. Hayes expects "every man to do his duty"—i. e. to resign his place on political committees or surrender his government commission. Take out office holders, and Southern Republicanism falls as limp as a wet rag.

Young James Justice, a youth of 17, and a son of Mr. James Justice who was killed by a fall through the hatchway of a store in Raleigh three or four years ago, died suddenly at Beaufort on Thursday last from congestion of the brain. He was a member of an excursion party which went down on Tuesday, and had been out fishing, and returning much heated, drank too freely of ice water.

A fearful thunder storm raged over New York City and the surrounding country on Monday the 17th inst. The lightning struck in many places, and we gather from reports from different localities the killing of ten or twelve people.

The *News* notices the arrest at Salisbury of Albertus Howerton, substitute route agent on the W. N. C. R. R. for tampering with the mails. He was committed to jail in default of bail.

A large quantity of young shad for the waters of this State were received in Raleigh on Friday last. They will be distributed, but where, no one outside of the Bureau knows.

The Goldsboro *Messenger* thinks Wayne County has made 50,000 bushels of wheat this season. All the Eastern counties have largely increased their wheat crops.

A. P. Ligon, a former well known conductor on the N. C. R. R. died in Richmond last week. His wife died about six weeks ago.

Mrs. Bragg, widow of the late Governor Bragg, died in Raleigh last week.

WAR NEWS

LONDON, July 21.—The Russians are within three hours march of Philippopolis. A correspondent of the *Times* from Constantinople says: "The Turks are now displaying great activity. The troops and munitions are being dispatched in all haste. Unhappily the fortifications at Adrianople are very imperfect."

Only two thousand Turks were captured at Nikopolis. The rest were killed or escaped. Four vessels containing two thousand six hundred cubic yards of stone, sunk by the Russians in the Sulina mouth of the Danube. Five hundred cubic yards of stone were thrown on these vessels, and the depth of the channel reduced to four feet.

At Widden yesterday, a large Russian force attacked the Turks under Osman Pasha, covering Plevna. Osman Pasha made a successful defense. After a conflict of ten hours the Russians were defeated and retreated, abandoning their dead and wounded. The Ottoman loss was comparatively small.

ADRIANOPLE, July 21.—Suliman Pasha landed yesterday at Dedlagath, at the terminus on the Marmora end of the railway to Adrianople. He is expected at Kavleki Bourgas to-morrow.

Yeni Saghra has been burned by the Bulgarians.

THE RAILROAD STRIKE.

Washington, July 21.—The strike east and west of St. Louis seems organizing; no incidents reported from Baltimore after report closed. The killed will aggregate twenty-five; many soldiers were wounded with stones.

TRENTON, July 21.—Gov. Bedle has issued orders holding the militia in readiness.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—The trains ceased leaving Camden station at noon. There were plenty of men, but they were afraid to take out the trains. The strikers are threatening and trouble is apprehended to-night. Reports of burned bridges are untrue.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. July 21.—The 54th Regiment left to-day for Hornellsville.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 21—Two companies of artillery leave to-night on the steamer Leary for Baltimore, and two companies on the Lady of the Lake, for Washington, to aid in suppressing the strikers. Each company numbers 200.

NEWARK, O., July 21.—The shopmen have joined the strikers. It is reported that the troops fraternize with the strikers.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 21.—A collision between the troops and the strikers occurred to-day. Seven were killed, including one soldier.

PITTSBURG, July 21, 5 P.M.—The military were ordered to clear the crossing at 28th street. The crowd attacked them with stones. The military fired a volley, when the crowd returned the fire from revolvers. Four were killed outright and a number wounded. First Sergeant Weccacre, Legion of Philadelphia, dangerously wounded.

5:40 P.M.—A dreadful riot occurred at the outer depot, of Pennsylvania Railroad an hour ago. A number of men and several women and children were killed and wounded. Seven dead have been taken from the scene, as it is not known how many yet will be gathered up. The firing was done by the Philadelphia militia.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—Up to 8 p. m. no further violence occurred. The strikers have full possession of the Road, and no freight trains are allowed to move at Martinsburg. At noon to-day they went into the workshops of the Company and ordered the men to stop work, which they refused to do, when the strikers retired.

NEW GOODS.

WE are adding largely to our STOCK.

Seasonable Goods

Of all kinds which we have bought very Cheap, and will sell LOW for

CASH OR BARTER.

We want all kinds of

Dried Fruit, Wheat, Flour, Oats, &c.

for which the highest prices will be paid.

JAMES McKEOWN, JR. & BRO.

July 25th 2.

NOTICE.

THE Board of Commissioners at their meeting in July, appointed the following Gentlemen School Committee in their respective Districts:

No. 1. South East. Harold Meadows, William Bowling, Wm. D. Lunsford.

2. Dials Creek. Samuel David, Zack Hampton, Wesley Mangum.

3. Roberts M. House. Jos. Woods, David Umstead, John Adcock.

4. Stagville. Wm. Sutherland, Phillip Sutherland, Jos Pierce.

5. Bethel M. House. Dr. E. M. Holt, Milton Terry, Robert H. Harris.

6. Red Mountain. Wm K Parrish, Phillip Moore, John W Parker.

7. South Lowell. A M Leathers, Wesley Neeley, Wm. S Terry.

8. Lebanon. J W Lollis Jas F Garrard, Kinchen Holloway.

9. Pleasant Grove. Williamson Holloway, John A Cole, Samuel Breeze.

10. St. Mary's. James Monk, Wm Bacon, Wiley Gates.

11. Grove Meeting House. Evans Turner, Jos H Woods, Samuel Walker.

12. New Bethel. Rountree Wilson, C R Miller, Robert N. Hall.

13. Caldwell. Wm McKee, R N Hall Jr. Carroll Walters.

14. Little River. David McKee, Charles Wilson, Wm A Nichols.

15. Bethany M H. Young Y Whitaker, J W McKerrell, A L Holden.

16. Mars Hill. Wm H Holden, Noah Jordan, George Lynch.

17. Oak Grove. Wm D Woods, T J Taylor, Anderson Tolar.

18. Walnut Grove. Wm H Jordan, John H Breeze, Eli Berry.

19. Elisha Gray's, Robert Walker, Franklin Compton, H J Murphy.

20. Cedar Grove. David Thompson. Andrew Compton, John P Forrest.

21. Fairfield. Stephen Forrest, Nat'l Bain, M L Efland.

22. Ridge M H. Alex Smith, Geo Pratt, S P Kirkpatrick.

23. Hillsboro. Jesse Hedgepeth, Jas E Jones, John Rosemond.

24. Hermon. Samuel Blackwood, Robert Strayhorn, Robert McCauley.

25. Hand Box. David Strayhorn, Ella Copley Simpson Browning.

26. Hebron. W W Woods, Wm Holloway, Samuel Garrard.

27. Eno. J R Harris, W E Glenn, Lucco Nichols.

28. Durham. C O'Brien A J Rigsbee, Frank Proctor.

29. Piney Grove. John W. Carlton, James Malone, Wm House.

30. Trice's Store. James Tyson, Wm Couch Asa Pickett.

31. Cool Spring. Charles W Johnson Wm Clayton Wm Robson.

32. Elm Grove. Jesse Cole, N Straughan, Morris King.

33. Woody's Road. Robin Dodson, John Dodson, Chesley Andrews.

34. Cane Creek M H. J J Long, Thomas J Dodson, Wm Andrews.

35. Beth Carr. William Faucett.

36. Orange Church. Alex Madry, Samuel Curtis, Duncan Davis.

37. Mt. Moriah. A B Gooch, Henry Marcum Lucco Gooch.

38. New Comfort. Wm Adkins, John Anderson, Pumphrey Gooch.

39. Berea M H. Brinkly Hopkins, Walter A Barbee, Solomon Shepherd.

40. South East. Louis Harwood, Tyler Barbee, Thos Shepherd.

41. New Hope. Thos Strain, Robert Emerson, Thomas Long.

41. Chapel Hill. Gregon Tenny, John R Hutchins, Henry Clarke.

42. Mt Carmel. M D Stroud, Sidney Tilly, Charles Davis.

44. Antioch. Matthew Atwater, Jas Copland, Aaron Efland sr.

45. Glover Garden. Wm A White, W M Roberson, Jas Thompson.

46. Cane Creek. S S Webb. W G Stafford, Aaron Smith.

47. Tom's Creek. T J Oldham, R J Nicks, J F Minor.

48. Gravelly Hill. Jas K Paul, A W Chock, Eli Sharp.

49. Ichoboth. Thos Chew, Geo Miles, Jas Pickett.

50. Harmony M H. John McCracken, Wm Tate, James McAdams.

51. Prospect Hill. Asmat McDade, Robert Anderson, John M McDade.

52. Orange Factory. Robert Cates, Lemuel Carroll, O G Cox.

JOHN LAWS, *Clerk.*

July 25th 3t.

Dr. D. A. Robertson.

Surgeon Dentist.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

WILL spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro. Orders left with Charles M. Parrish will be promptly attended to. May 30 1y.

J. M. MURRIE, C. M. HUTCHINGS.
J. A. HERNDON.

Murrie, Hutchings & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries,

SPAPLE DRY GOODS, FERTILIZERS, &c.

R. W. Lawson & Co's. old stand,
MAIN STREET,
DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.

Oct 4 1y.

THE

The North Carolina Home INSURANCE CO.

OF

RALEIGH, N. C.

Insures Dwellings, Stores, Merchandize AND

All classes of Insurable Property,

AGAINST

Loss or Damage by Fire, on the most Favorable Terms.

ITS Stockholders are gentlemen interested in building up North Carolina Institutions, and among them are many of the prominent business and financial men of the State.

All Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

This Company has, already, during the three years of its existence, paid a large amount of losses, yet its assets are steadily increasing.

It appeals with confidence to the interests of Property in North Carolina.

Encourage Home Institutions.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President.
C. B. ROOT, Vice President.
SEATON GALES, Sec'y.
P. COWPER, Supervisor.

HAMILTON & GRAHAM, Local Agents.

dec. 12 12m. Hillsboro, N. C.

Brewster's COTTON KING COOK STOVE.

CALL ON

J. C. BREWSTER,

And examine his Stock of

CARPENTER'S TOOLS,

Paints, Oils, Varnish, Glass and Putty, Locks and Hinges, Iron, Nails and Bolts,

Hardware.

HORSE AND MULE SHOES,

Tinware, Crockery, Glassware & Lamps,

CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS, GUNS, PISTOLS.

The above Goods will be sold cheap for CASH. My expenses are less than West Main St., and consequently I can afford to sell HARDWARE, STOVES, &c. lower than elsewhere.

J. C. BREWSTER,
4 & 6 Hargett St.,
march 28. Raleigh, N. C.

JAMES M. ALEXANDER,

Attorney at Law,

Chapel Hill, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of Orange and adjacent Counties.

Special attention given to the Collection of Claims. [May 2 1m

SELECT

Boarding and Day School,

HILLSBORO, N. C.

THE Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK will resume the exercises of their School on Friday, the 20th July.

☞ Circulars forwarded on application.

June 6 1m.

A. W. GRAHAM,

Attorney at Law.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

PRACTICES in the counties of Orange, Alamance, Person, Chatham and Granville. Claims collected in any part of the State.

Caldwell Institute.

THE next Session of this School will commence on *Monday, 16th of July 1877,* and continue twenty weeks.

For particulars address,

BROWER & BRADSHAW,
Caldwell Institute,
july 4. Hillsboro, N. C.

REMEMBER **BLACKWELLS' DURHAM WAREHOUSE** is the place to SELL your **TOBACCO.**

The Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....JULY 25 1877.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Terms of the RECORDER for 1878.

For 1 year $1.50.
" 6 months. 75.

Payments always in advance.

Job printing done neatly cheaply and promptly.

See ad. of James Webb jr, on second page. New calico &c.

Personal.

Mr. Conklin of the News paid us a visit on Monday.

Maj. Seaton Gales was a visitor to Hillsboro last week.

Beautiful Plums.

We acknowledge the receipt of a basket of beautiful and delicious plums sent us by Mrs. Nancy Holmes of this county, one of our appreciative subscribers. They are the largest we have seen in this region, and we believe are of the Washington variety. They would do credit to the famous North River plum orchards.

Fine Wheat.

Mr. J. M. Watson of Chapel Hill gave us a sample of the Clawson Wheat raised by him this year. It is a beautiful amber wheat, large and plump in grain, and weighing heavily. It is the product of samples sent out by the Agricultural Department at Washington, one gallon producing two bushels and a half. It is a smooth variety.

The fodder crops are abundant, and are doing finely on upland corn. A little too much for lowlands, and tobacco is getting too much. Damage has been done in parts of the county by the overflow of bottom lands but nothing yet to complain of.

Rosemond & Son have just received a fresh lot of fine Oranges and Lemons; also of Cakes, and Crackers. You will find them in the front part of Taylor's tin-ware establishment.

The Milton *Chronicle* gives encouraging accounts of the progress of work on the Southerlin Narrow Gauge Road. Work began last week on the Milton end, and the venerable editor of the *Chronicle*, when he takes time to look out of his window can see the hands at work.

The Milton *Chronicle* says Mr. G. N. Thompson is agitating the question of restoring the semi-weekly line of hacks between Milton and Hillsboro via Leasburg and Prospect Hill. We hope that idea will be carried out. Surely there is patronage enough in a county so thickly settled as the intermediate section is, and inhabited by a people whose intercourse with the world is large from the very nature of their staple product, and which would be much increased by proper facilities of travel.

This cry for enlarged postal facilities and for increased means of intercourse should go up without ceasing until it is favorably answered.

Murder. Arrested Parties.

On Saturday morning, a young negro named Fowler Davis was found dead on a bye path near the road leading from Chapel Hill to Raleigh, not far from the dwelling of Dr. Atkins. When found, he was lying in the path with a pistol near him, which afterward proved to have been his own and with which he was killed. He was shot through the back of the head. A negro man named Sandy Hopson, and his wife Henny, who is a sister of the deceased, were arrested upon suspicion, and upon an examination before Esquire Barbee, were fully committed and lodged in the jail at Hillsboro on Sunday. The evidence is altogether of a circumstantial character, but was sufficient to justify the action of the Magistrate.

Sudden Death.

Uncle Johnny Crutchfield, the father of Capt. Felix Crutchfield conductor on the Salem road, was found dead in his bed at W. P. Henbey's Esq., on last Tuesday morning. The deceased was a native of Orange county, and about seventy-five years of age, and had been in bad health for several years, and his death, quite sudden, was not altogether unexpected by his relations and friends.—*Winston Sentinel.*

The remains of the deceased reached here on Wednesday morning last, and were interred at the place of his former residence about seven miles Southwest of Hillsboro.

Grand Lodge Good Templars.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars for North Carolina meets at Hickory, on the Western North Carolina Railroad, on Tuesday, the 14th day of August, 1877. Arrangements have been made with all the railroads and tranportation lines for reduced fare.

Hickory is a beautiful town lying in view of our mountains, and it is probable an excursion will be had during the week to the head of the [illegible] Gap delegates an opportunity of seeing that country.

A full attendance is earnestly desired, as the session is one of vital importance to the future of the order. The fare from Raleigh to Hickory and return is $11.45.

Those going by way of Raleigh should reach that place in time to take the train leaving at 2 A. M; Monday morning, 13th.

Let every Lodge send at least one delegate.

CHAPEL HILL—THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

A visit to Chapel Hill on Saturday last was somewhat fruitless of the main object of our visit, which was to witness the operations of the Normal School. We found the "pupils," like old fashioned old field scholars, taking the time honored Saturday holiday, and they were scattered abroad in the enjoyment of such relaxations as pleased them. Nevertheless, we were not disappointed, and gained much interesting information. It is impossible to be in Chapel Hill five minutes without finding what is uppermost in every thought. Normal School is in the air; it beams on every face; it rings from every tongue; it gives elasticity to every step; it is the fountain head of every hope; it is the mainspring of every plan. To the villagers it comes in as a god-send; a happy break upon the dull interregnum of a long vacation.

The number who have enrolled their names is two hundred and twelve. They are divided into three classes respectively under the direction of Professors Ladd, Owen, and Mr. Tomlinson, but all meeting together at stated times in the College Chapel for general lectures. The "pupils" pursue the acquisition of knowledge with much more than the ador of regular scholars. A new and undreamed of field has been opened up to them, and many see, and are in haste to retrace, past erroneous ways; while again others see and seek to repair deficiencies in their education. The effect is to give, more than might have been anticipated, the character of elementary instruction to the course adopted by the very able gentlemen in charge of the School. It struck us as somewhat remarkable to find the enthusiasm that animated them. It is not a task but a labor of love. And this bowling no doubt to the excellent material they work upon. We asked Prof. Owen how his classes compared with those he had taught in other States. He replied that they far surpassed any other that he had ever had charge of, but qualified it with the remark that he had never had had control before of a State Normal School, representing all sections; nevertheless, the material was excellent, and the advance very manifest.

We found Prof. Owen a gentleman of great culture, and judged that he devoted the true scientific principles of teaching. It is a science, and not a rule of thumb dependant upon the fancies or caprices of individual teachers, but one which can, and must be reduced to and governed by uniform law, subjecting the whole body of instructors to the harmonious movement of a disciplined force. The acceptance of this idea will have its immediate effect upon education, and will create among teachers that *esprit du corps* of which, alone among all professions, they have been without, because they have suffered themselves to be servants of their necessities, not of the needs of the public. Elevate the calling, systematize its operations, give uniformity and object to its plans and then that public will look up to and respect it.

The success of the Normal School is without a doubt, and we shall see the fruits of it. Its session is now drawing to a close, less than three weeks intervening between now and the dispersion of the pupils. Next year it will be resumed with, if possible, increased interest. In the mean time, the opening having been so auspicious, would it not be a good idea to signalize its close with some significant demonstration? Cannot our Governor, our leading literary men, our distinguished orators, be called together at Chapel Hill on the closing day of the term, to give conspicuous expression to the satisfaction of the people, and to throw around this new enterprise as it sets out upon its novel voyage all the attractions and the encouragements which can come from the countenance of the wise, the learned and the virtuous?

Danville Items.

From the *Register* of the 8th we learn that English sparrows have made their appearance in Danville.

Col. G. D. Neal, a prominent citizen of Chatham died in that place on Sunday 15th aged 65.

Mr. Stephen R. Neal, a former merchant of Danville, also died on the same day at his residence a few miles from Danville, aged 70 years.

The health of Danville is better this summer than usual.

Tobacco receipts somewhat fuller, but no change in prices.

The Danville *Times* of the 20th says we regret to hear of the death of the talented and genial editor of the Fredericksburg *News*. He died of dropsy at the White Sulphur Springs, Monday, at the age of 53.

The tobacco factory of Hanes & Co. of Winston was burnt, on the 13th inst. Seventy-thousand pounds of manufactured tobacco were lost. It was partly insured, but the clear loss to the owners is at least $18,000. The fire originated in the end of the factory in or near the dry house.

The *Times* get it from good authority that there has been a slight improvement in the sales of manufactured tobacco at this place.

Mr. P. H. Lynn has dug a well which is supposed to contain highly valuable mineral water. We have been looking out for something of the kind ever since we have been in Danville, and would be glad to know that Mr. Lynn is the fortunate man who has made the discovery.

Mr. T. L. Chilcutt, who lives near Brown's Summit, N. C. sold some tobacco yesterday for $45 per hundred pounds. This is doing very well for those hard times.

OUR FASHION LETTER.

NEW YORK, July 18th 1877.

EDITOR RECORDER.

I give you in the following, the monthly items of

NEW YORK FASHIONS—CITY GOSSIP.

Fashionable people have gone in quest of that "strange delightfulness in gross" which Ruskin writes about; the fortunates left behind, feel their insignificance, and aspire to little beyond a percale costume, contenting themselves with anticipations of so much the more finery next Fall. But there is a law of compensation, and in that percale suit, they really find about all the comfort there is in the way of clothing. For the most part, they are made with half fitting jacket, which as everybody knows is cooler than if setting close to the person, while the light over skirt is of scarce appreciable weight. All would be lovely, but for the trailing underskirt, but then one does not expect just now to have any good of one's right hand, so we travel along contentedly enough, knowing that we have opportunity for the exhibition of a pretty petticoat, and shoe to correspond. Dark solid shades of blue, brown, or green are preferred; ladies in mourning wear black, while in the way of trimming, we find the knife plaitings, embroidered bands, and Smyrna lace. Little girls wear the cunningest dark percale costumes, gotten up in imitation of their elders, but for them Smyrna lace only, is used in ornamentation. Irrepressible people, who conclude still to hold up their heads if they are in New York in July buy also a hunting suit, for this summer there is quite a rage made on hunting, which after all is a clumsy sort of material, and not likely to remain long in fashion.

COIFFURES—JEWELRY.

I would be recreant to the time committed to me, did I neglect to mention a new invention in hair called the "Multiform," which has attracted much attention by reason of its superior advantages. It is graceful, easily arranged; the lightest coiffure ever devised, and can be disposed in an infinite variety of styles. Made in first quality hair only, prices are from ten to fifteen dollars, according to color. Full directions are given, and orders received at Helmer's Human Hair Hoops, 16 East 16th street. In jewelry, ashes smithing so fashionable as a scarf pin, and in view of such demand, we find them in wonderful variety of design—in silver, gold, mosaic, enamel, onyx, jet, and precious stones. Ladies remain partial to bangles; slender rims are worn, but then again, the numbers of trinkets attached is not unworthy of note. Pendant from one, may be counted a trunk, tortoise, idol, basket, bell, serpent, book, five cent piece, horse shoe, and fish; on another, a cabbage, drum, satchel, harp, chair, hour glass, chest of drawers, lizard, boot, and eagle.

NEW DESIGNS.

The Breton basque is tight fitting, cut with side forms carried to the shoulders, and is at once novel and distingue, while the Habit basque, another stylish design, is tight fitting, with cut away fronts over a pointed vest, and the back in coat shape. The Celandine overskirt shows a long, broad apron closed diagonally, and draped so far back that it hangs perfectly smooth in front, and a back with irregular drapery describing a point. The Ollia new skirt, in effect dressy, and graceful, with drapery apparently complicated, is quite simple, and easily arranged.

PRINCESS UNDERCLOTHING.

Just think of it. Imagine a corset cover prolonged cut gradually until it reaches the ankles. By such prolongation, it becomes a petticoat, and while human ingenuity is taxed to the uttermost in order that the front and sides shall hang close, closer, closest to the figure, the back, from about a foot below the waist, becomes a mass of ruffles, flounces, and frills made to set out "like quills upon the fretful porcupine," in order that the train—a point peculiarly dear to the feminine heart at present—may find due support.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.

Life would be a burden without Gilmore's Garden. 'Tis there we find our chief recreation, and everything is so pleasant, that the oftener one goes, the oftener one wants to go. Cool fountains, caves of the winds, grottoes, water falls, to say nothing of refreshing verdure every where, afford charming variety, while music of high artistic merit gives the finishing touch. We make the most of Gilmore for this season, for next summer, D. V. he will be in Europe—fearlessly entering into competition with the bands of Rainer Germany, and England. He looks the polished society man, rather than the absent minded artist, and his manners, at once courteous and cordial, have render him very popular.

LUCY CARTER.

WHAT THE BILLIOUS REQUIRE.

Since torpidity of the liver is the chief cause of its disorder, it is evident that what the billious require is an alterative stimulant which will arouse it to activity, an effect that is followed by the disappearance of the various symptoms indicative of its derangement. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters invariably achieve the primary result mentioned, besides removing the constipation, flatulency, heartburn, yellowness of the skin and whites of the eyes, pain in the right side and under the right shoulder, nausea, vertigo and sick headache, to which billious invalids are peculiarly subject. As a remedy for chronic indigestion, mental despondency and nervousness the Bitters are equally efficacious, and as a renovant of lost vigor, a means of arresting premature decay, and a source of relief from the infirmities to which the gentler sex is peculiarly subject, they may be thoroughly relied upon.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A few years ago "August Flower" was discover to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, a few thin Dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in EVERY TOWN in the United States are selling it. No persons suffering with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, low spirits, etc; can take three doses without relief. Go to your Druggist Dr. O. Hooker, and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents.

Also for sale by Stephen A. White, Mebanesville.

A beautiful complexion depends upon the purity of the blood. To keep the blood pure and healthy use Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—It is quiet along the whole line. The strikers having stopped the freight trains at Keyser, Grafton, Martinsburg and Wheeling are waiting to see what will happen. The military are waiting for instructions. The Governor of West Virginia and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad are all acting with great caution and moderation to save loss of life and property. There have been several wounded but no fatalities. As the Virginia militia are loath to fire upon the strikers, a call upon the United States for troops is quite probable.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—Cars for the transportation of the troops are now ready in Washington, and will proceed to Martinsburg as soon as they can be put on the train.

OBITUARY.

In the death of Mrs. Frances R. Huntington, another of the old citizens has been removed from our community, and another link broken that binds us to the past.

She was a native of Franklin county North Carolina, the daughter of Mr. John Howze, and was born the 24th of December, 1802. In Lagro Wake county she was joined in marriage to Mr. Wm. Huntington in Hillsboro, N. C. Dec 9th, 1819. They worked together in the joys and labors of a happy Christian life for more than half a century. Since the time that the Lord took from her the husband of her youth, October 27th, 1874, she felt that the world had no longer any great attractions for her. She seemed not to wish to live away from him with whom she had lived so long.

She joined the Presbyterian Church at Hillsboro probably soon after her marriage.

The family settled in Marion, Ala; Dec. 1833, and on Feb. 6th of the following year, she and her husband became members of the Marion Presbyterian Church, in which both continued until they were called to the church above. Her children were seven sons: no daughter. The second son only, Wm. H. survives.

Mrs. Huntington was characterized by her warm and constant friendships. The proverb was an accepted truth with her that "They are rich who have friends:" and by proving herself friendly, she never lacked affectionate and constant friends.

With a gentle and confiding reliance upon the Saviour, she died at Marion, Ala; July 9th, 1877, in the 75th year of her age. It is pleasant to think that in her Heavenly Father's house she has rejoined so many whom she tenderly loved here. It is still more consoling to believe that she is with Christ the Lord in glory.

"In my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again and receive you unto myself: that where I am there ye may be also.—*Marion Commonwealth.*

TOBACCO MARKETS.

REAMS' WAREHOUSE.

DURHAM, N. C. July 20.

Lugs	—Dark	4½ to 5½
	Red,	6½ to 7½
Bright Lugs	—Com,	7 to 8
	Medium,	8 to 10
	Good,	10 to 15
	Fancy,	18 to 24
Red Leaf	—Com. dark,	6½ to 7½
	Good,	7½ to 8½
	Fine,	10 to 12
Bright Wrap.	—Com.	10 to 15
	Medium,	16 to 22
	Fine,	30 to 50
	Extra,	60 to 70

Good brights in good demand at fair prices.

DANVILLE, VA. July 20.

Receipts fuller. No change to note in condition of market or prices:

Lugs,	—New Com.	4.00 to 5.00
	" Good.	5.00 to 6.00
	Common Bright,	8.00 to 10.00
	Good,	10.00 to 12.00
Leaf,	—Common,	6.00 to 8.00
	Good,	10.00 to 12.00
	Common Bright,	15.00 to 20.00
	Good,	25.00 to 30.00
	Old Wrap. com.	15.00 to 20.00
	" Good,	25.00 to 30.00
	" Fine,	35.00 to 40.00
	" Extra,	45.00 to 60.00

POST-OFFICE HOURS.

The Office will be open from 8 a m till 5 p m daily except on Sundays, when it will be opened at 7 and closed at half past seven.

H. H. STRAYHORN P. M.

BROWN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Farmer's Hall, Hillsboro, N. C.

April 18 1877.

DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS are the surest and safest remedy for ladies in delicate health. 6 m.

READ THIS & CONSIDER.

I AM now prepared to do all kinds of HOUSE PAINTING,

Graining, Marbling, Sign Writing, Kalsomining, and Glazing.

Furniture Painting and Varnishing a Speciality.

Country work done and part of the payment taken in Barter.

All work done in First Class style. Come and see me before going elsewhere, or address

W. B. JONES.
P. O. Box 34. Hillsboro, N. C.
Shop under Mr. Taylor's Tin Shop. July 23

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Farm and Road Wagons.

FARMERS FRIEND PLOWS.

OLIVERS CHILLED PLOWS.

YOUNG AMERICA

Corn & Cob Mills,

Indispensible to every feeder of Stock.

METAL LINED
CUCUMBER WOOD PUMPS.

PATENT WELL FIXTURES.

The Celebrated
HORIZONTAL CHURN.

Circulars and Price lists of this Churn sent to any address.

Magic Cockle Screens,

The only implement which will take the Partridge Pea, and Cockle out of Wheat.

Smith's Patent Straw Cutters, Plow Castings.

For all the leading Plows, in use. Smooth, tough, and well fitting.

Liberal Terms &c. to the Trade.

Catalogues promptly mailed.

TOBACCO FACTORY FIXTURES.

We make Tobacco Shapes, Billets, Bands, Tins, Plates &c. &c. in the best manner and fully warrant all our work.

Correspondence solicited, and estimates for work promptly furnished.

H. M. SMITH & CO.,
P. O. Box 8 Richmond, Va.
Nov. 22.

Mrs. Mattie Taylor,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
At the house formerly occupied by J. R. Gattis.

IS now receiving her

SPRING SUPPLY OF

MILLENERY

Fancy Goods and Notions.

TERMS CASH, at the lowest possible rates.

She is receiving weekly the latest novelties in Millenery &c., from the best houses, and guarantees that her work and her GOODS will come up to the highest recognized standards of taste.

Be sure to call on her before making orders elsewhere. April 4 tf.

HILLSBORO MILITARY ACADEMY.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

THE FALL SESSION of this

CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.

Commences July 23rd 1877.

For circulars apply to the Principals.

HAMILTON & MORSON.

May 30. tf.

Thomas C. Hayes,

Boot and Shoe Maker.

Will be found at the old Telegraph Office, one door West of Blackwood's Store.

WHERE he is prepared to serve his friends and customers in his proverbially faithful and good style.

Call and see me. I will suit all in style and PRICE.

BARTER taken for work at market prices.

Give me a trial, as I wish to LIVE and let LIVE.

June 6th 3m.

NOTICE.

ALL person will take notice that WILLIAM MOORE has left my employ after contracting for the year. This is to forewarn all persons in harbouring or employing him, as they will be dealt with according to law.

JOHN W. WILKERSON.

July 11 '77 3pd.

John H. Tyler & Co,

Successors to
MITCHELL AND TYLER.
1005 Main Street,
RICHMOND, VA.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Plated Ware,

GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES.

WATCHES REPAIRED in the best manner.

HAIR JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER.

☞ Prompt attention paid to Orders by mail or otherwise. Oct. 11 1y.

DON'T BUY YOUR DRY GOODS until you have examined our Stock, as we offer

GREATER INDUCEMENTS

to purchasers than ever before. We have a LARGE STOCK, nearly all of which was purchased since the great decline in prices, and we give our customers the advantage of the hundreds of bargains which we became the possessors of. We now offer

Handsome Striped Silks at 75c, 80c, 85c, 90c and $1, well worth $1, 1.10, 1.15 and $1.25;
Good Black Silks from 85c. up to $3 per yard—all very cheap—but we call special attention to our $1.15 at $1, 1.35 1.50 and $2 per yard;
Colored Silks in endless variety, from 1 to $2 per yard;
Good Double-Width Alpacas at 25 worth 35c, at 30 worth 40c, at 35 worth 45c, at 40 worth 50c, at 45 worth 60c, at 50 worth 65c—also finer qualities as cheap in proportion;
Domestic Ginghams at 8½c, per yard worth 12½c, at 10c, worth 16½c;
Wash Poplins at 8½, worth 12½, at 10c, worth 12½, at 12½, worth 16½c, at 16½c, worth 20;
Printed Delaine at 8½c, per yard worth 20c;
Printed Percales at 12½c, per yard worth 25c—These are the finest goods manufactured;
Printed Cambrics at 8½c, per yard worth 12½c;
Chevoit Shirtings at 8½, 12½ 15, 16½, 20, and 25c. per yard—all much below regular prices;
Real Georgia Nankeen, ten yards in a piece, for 75c. worth $1,25;
Black Cachemires, Delanes, Bombazines, Australian Crepe, Henrietta Cloths and other DRESS GOODS for mourning;
Satin Striped Muslins at 16⅔c. per yard worth 25c;
Checked Muslins, handsome styles, for wrappers and aprons, at 25c, worth 37½c, per yard;
Victoria Lawns at 12½, 15, 16⅔, 20 and 25c., worth from 5 to 10c. per yard more;
Swiss Muslins from 10 to 50c. per yard—the cheapest ever offered;
Handsome Styles of Piques at 16⅔c. per yard worth 25c.;
Lace Striped Muslins, in great variety, at the lowest prices ever known,
Honeycomb Quilts, extra large size at 85c. worth $1,25;
Marseilles Quilts at $3 and $5 worth $5 and $8;
Linen Crumb-Cloths, three yards by two and a half yards, at $3 worth $5 and four yards by three yards at $4,75 worth $7;
Turkey Red Table Damask at 75c. worth $1, at $1 worth 1.25 worth 1,75;
Nottingham Curtain Laces at 16⅔, 20, 25, 30c., and up to $1 per yard—all much lower than ever offered;
Curtain Muslins, one and a quarter yards wide, at 25 worth 35c, at 30 worth 40c. and 35 worth 50c;
Cotton Cloaking for children's wear at 50c. some of which is worth $1 per yard;
Unbleached Knitting Cotton, three, four and five strands, at 30c. per pound;
Bleached Knitting Cotton, superior quality, large balls, all Nos. from 6 to 24 at 35c. per pound;
Carpet Warp in all colors, the best manufactured, at 1,10 for a bundle of five pounds;
Cotton Yarns, all Nos. from 4 to 12, at $1,10 for a bundle of five pounds;
Gilt Band Window Shades at $2 a pair, with fixtures complete.
French Wove Corsets at 50c. worth 75c, at 75c. worth $1, at 1 worth $1,25;
Parasols and Umbrellas direct from the manufacturers at lower prices than ever;
Hamburgh Edgings—20,000 yards purchased at the large auction sales. In these goods we offer extra inducements;
Edging from 4c. to $1,50 per yard;
Real Thread Bobbin Edging at 25c. for a piece of 18 yards, worth 50c. per yard;
Sewing Machine Oil at 10c. per bottle, usually sold at 25c.;
Machine Needles for all of the leading sewing machines at 40 and 50c. per dozen, sent by mail postage paid;
ONE DOLLAR will purchase a SHIRT manufactured of genuine Wamsutta cotton and pure Irish Linen—has only to be laundried before wearing. These shirts are equal to shirts of northern manufacture usually sold at $2,50 when laundried.

We have also 1,000 other special bargains, and in conclusion will state that we keep the largest, best assorted, and cheapest stock of

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, and Notions

in this State—all of which we sell at very low prices for cash. We have but one price to all, so a child can purchase as low as an adult, and those who are not judges can buy as cheap as an expert. With these advantages to purchasers we trust to receive a liberal share of their patronage. Orders will receive prompt attention: goods sent by express, mail, or otherwise as directed, upon the receipt of the money or its equivalent. In ordering goods by mail enclose the amount necessary for postage, which is 5c. per ounce.

LEVY BROTHERS'
1017 and 1019 Main street,
RICHMOND, VA.

May 16.

CALL AT THE

DURHAM

HARDWARE STORE.

AND

SECURE BARGAINS!!

HAVING secured a FIRST CLASS TIN & SHEET IRON WORKMAN, I am now prepared to do all kinds of work in that line at the following low prices:

Tobacco Shapes, all sizes, 1 XX, or 2 cross Tin, 40 cents each.
Tin Roofing 8 cents per square foot.
Guttering 16 2-3 cents running foot.
Flue Sheet Iron in bundles 6 cts per lb.
Flue Sheet Iron Pipe 8 cents per lb.
Old North State Cooking Stove No. 10, $10; 9, $30; 8, $26; 7, $23; 6, $18, complete, with 30 pieces Furniture, and every STOVE warranted to give entire satisfaction

I am sole agent for PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL, will burn in any lamp, and is absolutely safe: LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS and a full line of

Hardware

At

C. A. Hart's,

may 23. Main Street, Durham, N. C.

H. MAHLER,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Gold and Silver Ware,

MASONIC JEWELS.
HAIR JEWELRY.
WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c.

Watch Repairing and Engraving promptly executed.

Seals, etc., made to order.

RALEIGH, N. C.

march 28. Opposite the Market Place.

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY .....JULY 25 1877.

THE RECORDER.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

J. D. CAMERON.

At $1 50 per annum, or 75c. for six months—invariably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at $1 a square for the first insertion and 50 cents a square for each additional week. Ten lines or less make a square.

TERMS BY SPECIAL CONTRACT:

1 square 3 months $3	6 months $4	12 months $15	
2 " " 5	" 8	" 15	
" 3 " 7	" 12	" 20	
Half column 3 months $10	6 mo. $20	12 mo. $35	
column 3 months $20	6 mo. $30	12 mo. $100	

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

CREAM OF TARTER CAKE.

To one pound and a half of flour, take two ounces of butter, rub it well into the flour. Add one teaspoon of soda, one teaspoon of cream of tartar, one quart sweet milk, and sugar. Bake in a quick oven.

QUICK CAKE.

Sift three cups of flour, and add two teaspoons baking powder, a pinch of salt, one cup sugar, three eggs well beaten, half a cup of butter, and sweet milk enough to make a moderately stiff batter. Bake twenty minutes in a good oven.

TO WASH FLANNEL.

Never rub soap upon it. Make a suds by dissolving the soap in warm water. Rinse in warm water; very cold or hot water will shrink flannel. Shake it out several minutes before hanging to dry. Blankets can be washed in the same way.

TO PREVENT IRON FROM RUSTING

Kerosene applied with a cloth to stoves will keep them from rusting during the summer. It is also, an excellent material to supply to all iron utensils used about a farm.

BLISTERED FEET.

Rub the feet on going to bed with spirits mixed with tallow, dropped from a lighted candle into the palm of the hand. If you have water blisters let out the fluid with a needle, and bathe the feet immediately in warm water.

TO REMOVE WARTS.

Nitrate of silver (lunar caustic) cures these troublesome excrescences in an extremely simple and harmless manner. Dip the end of the caustic in a little water and rub it over the warts. They will disappear after a few applications. Be care and not touch the skin.

TO CLEAR MUDDY WATER.

A little dissolved alum is very effective in clearing muddy water. If thrown into a tub of soapsuds, the soap curdles, and accompanied by the mud particles, sinks to the bottom, leaving the water above clear and pure. In times of scarcity of water this may be used again for washing clothes.

CHICKEN AND HAM PIE.

Cut two chickens into joints; season them with salt and pepper, and cayenne pepper, a little powdered mace, and a tablespoonful of chopped muchrooms. Then make balls of forcemeat and the hard-boiled yolks of egg, and lay them in the dish between the joints of chickens, with a few slices of lean ham in between, and add a little water with a mush-room boiled in it; cover with puff paste, and bake.

CORN MEAL PUDDING.

Into one quart of boiling milk stir one quart of sifted fine meal; then add one quart of cold milk, two well beaten eggs, one-half cup of sugar, one cup flour, and a little salt and spice. Stir it well and pour it into a buttered dish. Bake two hours, and serve with butter.

GOOD PLOWING.

Plowing is an art. A really good plowman is a rarity as much as a really good landscape painter, and yet plowing is one of the main items of valuable labor upon a farm. I have seen one man, when plowing, lean forward with hands upon plow handles, and laboring at one time to keep the plow from going too shallow, and at another to keep it from going too deep; making a furrow of irregular depth and width here a balk, and there ridge. I have seen another man take the same team, arrange the gearing, and plow with one hand on the plow handles, turning a furrow clean of even width and depth. Unfortunately too few plowmen understand the principles of draught and hence many a good plow is condemned as bad. It is this want of knowledge how to use a plow keep back progress and reduces the value of crops on many a farm. I speak knowingly, having had practice, more or less, between plow-handles for over fifty years, commencing when eleven years of age. I studied the art of plowing practically, and being engaged in supplying farmers with plows a part of the time mentioned, there was a necessity of knowledge of the form of the plow and the principles of draught. In exhibiting and competing at State and County fairs, it became necessary for me to know how to fit any plow for this work, and more necessary to find a plowman who understood the whole matter. It took weeks to find such a plowman; but I did find him, and every time he was put in competition he won.—*Northern Exchange.*

Does medical history record any instance of a woman dying with the lockjaw?

PRUNING GRAPE VINES.

Mr. J Whittlesey reads a paper on this subject, before the Michigan Pomological Society, which he defended the long arm system of pruning, because it fully equalized the flow of sap in cane and fruit. He illustrated as follows:

In 1863 he planted one hundred and twenty Concord vines, six feet apart in the row. They had good care and attention, but bore little fruit. The spring of the seventh year from planting, he removed every other vine, and extended the arms to six feet instead of three. The result was a fine crop of fruit. To further test the matter, in a Catawba vineyard of 1,000 vines, eight feet apart in the rows, every other vine was removed, and the arms of others extended to eight feet instead of four. This largely increased the quantity of grapes. He stated that he had Concord vines covering 24, 30, 33, 40 and 48 feet of trellis, that carry every year more grapes, by actual test in baskets than any adjoining vines planted twelve feet apart, and covering the same number of feet of trellis. Vines with long arms require less summer pruning than vines with short arms because their growth is more moderate. Long arms can be laid down for winter protection without difficulty but short ones cannot. He intend, to go on experimenting until he could show vines covering one hundred feet of trellis with arms fifty feet.

REMEDY FOR INSECT BITES.

When a mosquito, flea, gnat, or other noxious insect, punctures the human skin, it deposits or injects an atom of an acidulous fluid of a poisonous nature. The results are irritation, a sensation of tickling, itching, or of pain. The tickling of flies we are comparatively indifferent about; but the itch produced by a flea, or gnat, or other noisome insect, disturbs our serenity, and, like the pain of a wasp or a bee sting, excites us to a remedy. The best remedies for the sting of insects are those which will instantly neutralize this acidulous poison deposited in the skin. These are either ammonia or borax. The alkaline reaction of borax is scarcely yet sufficiently appreciated. However, a time will come when its good qualities will be known, and more universally valued than ammonia, or, as it is commonly termed, "hartshorne." The solution of borax for insect bites is thus made: Dissolve one ounce of borax in one pint of water that has been boiled and allowed to cool. Instead of plain water, distilled rose water, elder, or orange flower water is more pleasant. The bites are to be dabbed with the solution so long as there is any irritation. For bees' or wasps' stings, the borax solution may be made of twice the the above strength. In every farmhouse this solution should be kept as a household remedy.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

N. F. BURNHAM'S 1874'

WATER-WHEEL

IS declared the "STANDARD TURBINE," by over 650 persons who use it. Prices reduced New pamphlet, free, N. F. BURNHAM. York, Pa.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

THE CRUCIAL TEST of the value of a medicine is time. Does experience confirm the claims put forth in its favor at the outset? Is the grand question. Apply this criterion, so simple, yet so searching, to TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT.

How has it won? What has been its history? How does it stand to-day?

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient

is a household name throughout the United States. It is administered as a specific, and with success, in dyspepsia, sick headache, nervous debility, liver complaints, bilious remittents, bowel complaints (especially constipation,) rheumatism, gout, gravel, nausea, the complaints peculiar to the maternal sex, and all types of inflammation. So mild is it in its operation that it can be given with perfect safety to the feeblest child; and so agreeable is it to the taste, so refreshing to the palate, that children never refuse to take it. For sale by all druggists.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H HALLETT & CO. Portland Maine.

25 EXTRA FINE MIXED CARDS, with name 10 cents, post-paid. L JONES & Co Nassau, N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Sample worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

$55 to $77 A Week to Agents. $10 OUTFIT FREE. P. O. VICKERY. Augusta, Maine.

$12 a day at home- Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

OIL OF SASSAFRAS,

Of prime quality, bought in any quantity, for cash on delivery, free of brokerage, commissions, or storage expenses. by

DODGE & OLCOTT,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF Drugs, Essential Oils, &c.

88 William St., New York.

Grace's Celebrated Salve.

Is a vegetable preparation for the cure of all sores cutaneous diseases and eruptions generally Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, 86 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass. Price by mail 30 cents.

TUTT'S PILLS

A Noted Divine says

They are worth their weight in gold.

READ WHAT HE SAYS:

DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation, and Piles. Last spring your pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

Rev. B. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION

TUTT'S PILLS CURE PILES.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE BILIOUS COLIC

TUTT'S PILLS CURE KIDNEY COMPLAINT.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE TORPID LIVER

Dr. Tutt has been engaged in the practice of medicine thirty years, and for a long time was demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical College of Georgia, hence persons using his Pills have the guarantee that they are prepared on scientific principles, and are free from all quackery.

He has succeeded in combining in them the heretofore antagonistic qualities of a *strengthening, purgative, and purifying tonic.*

Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to properly assimilate. Thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular and healthy evacuations are produced.

The rapidity with which *persons take on flesh,* while under the influence of these pills, of itself indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, and hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, melancholy, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sick-headache, torpidity of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system. Sold everywhere. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.

Gray Hair can be changed to a glossy black by a single application of Dr. TUTT'S Hair Dye. It acts like magic, and is warranted as harmless as water. Price $1.00. Office 35 Murray St., N. Y.

WHAT IS QUEEN'S DELIGHT?

Read the Answer

It is a plant that grows in the South, and is specially adapted to the cure of diseases of that climate. It is

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY,

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STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Le Charlotte	4.05	A. M.
" Air Line Junc'n	5.20	"
" Salisbury	7.35	"
" Greensboro	9.05	"
" Danville,	12.28	P. M.
" Dundee,	12.48	"
" Burkeville,	2.40	"
Ar. at Richmond,	1.45	P. M

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Leave Richmond,	7.50	A. M.
" Burkville	10.46	"
" Dundee,	2.52	P. M.
" Danville	3.50	"
" Greensboro	5.40	"
" Salisbury,	8.15	"
" Air-Line Jct'n.	10.25	"
Ar. at Charlotte.	10.37	"

GOING EAST. STATIONS.	MAIL.	GOING WEST. MAIL.
Leave Greensboro'	10,05 a. m.	Arr. 5.25pm
" Co. Shops	11.21 " M	Lv 4,15 "
Arr. at Raleigh	2,43p m	Ar. 12.39p m
Arr. at Goldsboro'	5.35 "	L've 10,10 am

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Leave Greensboro	5.00 p. m.
Arrive at Salem	8.00 p. m.
Leave Salem,	7.30 a. m.
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